

PROUTY REPLIES TO CHARGES OF FITTS AT BARRE

Barre, Oct. 16.—Charles A. Prouty, non-partisan candidate for United States senator, spoke here tonight before an audience which filled the floor of the opera house and received his remarks with enthusiasm. Mr. Prouty was introduced by N. D. Phelps and spoke about an hour and a half, devoting considerable time to a reply to the statements of General Fitts.

Mr. Prouty left late tonight for Washington, D. C., expecting to be absent from the State at least until Saturday.

Mr. Prouty spoke to-night substantially as follows:

"Mr. Fitts says that I am destructive and not constructive. That is exactly what Mr. Fitts says. Mr. Fitts himself is both constructive and destructive. He is the sort of a man whom Mr. Fitts and those like him ought to put in execution. It takes a good man, and it takes about all his time, to destroy what these gentlemen build up.

"I deny, however, that the criticism of Attorney-General Fitts is correct. I have insisted from the first that the proper way in which to deal with these transportation matters was by preventing the wrong before it had been committed. I have earnestly endeavored to put upon the statute book laws to this effect, and have in many cases succeeded.

"In the matter of private monopoly I suggested that the same course be pursued and that suggestion has just been adopted by the present administration.

"If you will look at the New Haven report prepared by me and adopted by the commission you will find at the conclusion certain practical constructive suggestions as to what ought to be done to rehabilitate the New Haven system and restore transportation conditions in New England. I myself sat together the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and that body prepared and suggested a new scheme of class rates for the Boston & Maine system, thus taking the first step in the readjustment of the tariffs of that company.

"Mr. Fitts says that in this conference I favored the zone theory. This is not true. I favored the application of a uniform mileage scale, for the Boston & Maine system and it became evident that such a scheme could not be and perhaps ought not to be adopted.

"He says that I insisted upon a higher rate of rates than the railroad was willing to accept. This also is wrong. The scale adopted yielded the Boston & Maine a much less gross income than that company insisted that it should have. It may be that the scale was so changed as to establish a higher rate for some particular distance.

"The whole subject was fully discussed by all the commissioners and the conclusion was unanimous. By the scale established the condition of the Vermont distributor was greatly improved as compared with his competitor in Massachusetts.

"Mr. Fitts charges that in my law practice I was ever for the defendant. That is not true. What little success I ever won at the bar was as a plaintiff's attorney. The first case I ever brought was against a railroad and cost the railroad an estimated \$250,000. I brought a quarter of a million dollars. My client was a poor woman and I had against me every lawyer in the county of Orleans of any ability. I am today the plaintiff's attorney. I endeavor to stand as the representative of the masses against the aggressions of those whom Mr. Fitts so ably represents. If I am elevated I shall work for the passage of laws which will properly restrain the activities of Mr. Fitts and his clients."

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY VERMONT TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports advises received during the past week indicates that there is a little better demand for leather and a small improvement is noted in the receipts of new business at the machine manufacturing plants. More or less complaint is heard from the manufacturers in nearly all lines of slow collections, which has caused some hardship. In certain sections of the State where labor has not been well employed certain of the local retailers have curtailed the credit end of their business. A number of the smaller lumber mills in this State have made no move to stock up for the season and it is anticipated that the amount of lumber that will be cut for the winter period of 1914-15 will be less than usual. The demand for lumber is not up to normal although in certain towns in the State there is considerable building work being done.

Reports from 15 cities in the United States show the issuance of 21,952 permits and an estimated value of \$25,435 during the nine months of the present calendar year. A decrease of only seven-tenths of one per cent. in number of permits but a falling off of \$2.10 in value. Three groups of cities, the middle, New England and the south, show decreases in value while the western, northwestern and the far western show gains. Reports on work done in Burlington for the nine months' period during the past three years show that while the number of permits for this year were less than for any of the other two years the estimated expenditure for this year was nearly double that of a year ago. In 1912 there were 91 permits issued for building work costing \$135,700, the following year 61 permits were granted and the cost of the work was placed at \$107,555, the present year records for the nine months' period 45 permits with an aggregate expenditure of \$130,945.

Wood working plants are fairly well employed but take care of more orders. The demand for granite for monumental work is reported not up to the average for the period. There is a feeling of uncertainty as to just what condition this trade will be in the coming year as a new bill of prices is expected to come up for adjustment soon. The packers and canners of corn and other produce in the State indicate a good crop was harvested, quality first class and that the market holds firm. Retail merchants report but little change in general trade. Warm weather has persisted. The rains of the latter part of the week, however, have been issued by authorities to restrict the use of water as much as possible during the shorter and prolonged drought. One involuntary "scrupency" was filed during the week.

MR. DILLINGHAM REPLIES TO PROUTY CLUB STATEMENT

Randolph, Oct. 16.—The republican rally here to-night drew an attendance which packed the village hall. Senator William D. Dillingham was the principal speaker. He spoke for an hour and a half, giving a finished treatment of the republican party's record and achievements. Chairman Sherburne of the local republican committee introduced Mr. Dillingham, who spoke for an hour.

In the course of his speech Senator Dillingham reviewed his immigration work in answer to the Prouty club. He showed that the present Chinese exclusion law is the result of his efforts and that he introduced the bill which became the immigration act of 1907, the present law on the subject, led the fight for its adoption in the Senate and was a member of the conference which produced it.

Senator Dillingham stated that the commission's report consisted of 41 volumes averaging more than 700 pages each and enumerated the various subjects covered, but referred especially to a report on immigrants in industries in several volumes which concerns conditions of life and labor in the great basic industries and the effect of immigration on the welfare of American workingmen in such industries.

"In their industrial inquiry," said the senator, "750,000 individuals and 25,000 industrial families were canvassed by agents of the commission and it was the information there secured which led to the commission's unanimous recommendation that the immigration of eastern European unskilled laborers should be cut down in the interests of American workers."

"The immigration commission's report and legislation which I helped to frame has practically wiped out the white slave traffic; its work led to steamer reform and vast improvement in the treatment of helpless aliens in immigrant homes, and in other ways it has benefited the immigrants themselves, but more than that it convinced Congress that immigration is essentially an economic question and should be regulated accordingly with the welfare of American labor as the chief incentive."

"I introduced the Dillingham bill of 1912 containing all the commission's recommendations and secured its passage through the Senate with only seven votes in opposition, and that it failed to become a law only through the influence of the steamship combine and other interstate interests desiring unlimited immigration. President Taft was induced to veto it. If the promoters of Mr. Prouty's candidacy were to be honest with the people of Vermont who did not state that after an animated debate in which I took a leading part the Senate vetoed the Dillingham bill over the President's veto by a vote of 72 to 18?

"But this is not all. The article quotes from a speech by former Representative Macon of Arkansas to show that the immigration commission's European inquiry in Europe was a pleasure junket."

"Six members of the commission and seven employees were in Europe three months and the total cost, including transportation, was only about \$2,000, which was pronounced by treasury officials the most reasonable of any like commission ever visiting Europe under government authority. Our total traveling expenses while abroad were under \$15,000, and my own were about \$1,300 or \$12 a day. Commercial houses in the United States allow \$10 a day for the traveler. As chairman of the commission I was compelled to confer with nearly every government in Europe and in so doing expended over \$50 of my own money which could not be charged to the government. The commission's report is so full, so complete, and so exact that students and investigators of whatever school of thought have adopted it as a basis of all their arguments. Senator Lodge, Charles P. Nell, United States commissioner of labor, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, myself and other members of the commission spent more than three years on commission work for which the congressional members never received a dollar's compensation aside from our salaries."

ARGUMENT IN STOCKHOLDERS' CASE AT RUTLAND

Rutland, Oct. 20.—A suit of minority stockholders of the Rutland Railroad company against Dr. W. Seward Webb and other directors of the company was argued before Judge Martin today. The case was argued by the board of directors of the company and by the minority stockholders. The case was argued by the board of directors of the company and by the minority stockholders.

The former directors named in the suit are Dr. Webb, C. M. Dewey, Percival W. Clement, J. W. Stewart, W. C. Clement and H. C. Young and the estates of S. R. Calloway and E. V. W. Rosier, former directors, now deceased. The plaintiffs seek an accounting by the board of directors of the affairs of the road and upon this question evidence has been taken in New York at various times in the past three years. Counsel for both sides to-day argued over a petition of the plaintiff to amend the original bill. On this point Judge Martin reserved decision. He announced that he would allow each side four hours to-morrow to present their arguments as to whether the court should order an accounting.

Armory for St. Albans.
St. Albans, Oct. 20.—In an interview here to-day, Adj.-Gen. Lee S. Tilton said that St. Albans would be the next place in Vermont to have a State armory on condition that the city provides a suitable situation for it. It is understood that Col. Herbert T. Johnson of Bradford and General Tilton, both of the military board, recommended to Gov. Allen M. Fletcher that St. Albans be the next place for an armory to be built under a State appropriation and that if the city of St. Albans provides a suitable site for the structure Governor Fletcher will approve the board's recommendation and direct that an armory be built in this city.

It is not likely that any more will be done toward the erection of the building until next spring.

As a classified advertiser you are in company of money-makers.

The Enemy Chittenden County Trust Company Burlington, Vt.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE U. S. EMBASSY

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—For sixty years the office of American ministers and ambassadors was on Victoria street southwest within two squares of the chancery at 123 Victoria street, which Ambassador Page has just vacated to take up official quarters at 4 Grosvenor gardens, where he has leased a more commodious house capable of offering comfortable quarters to the largely increased embassy staff necessary to handle the extra business entailed by the war.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, Joseph H. Choate, John Hay and Thomas F. Bayard occupied the offices just vacated on Victoria street and it probably will be some time before the visitors to the American embassy will become accustomed to the new quarters which are about a half mile west of the old location. The new chancery was formerly occupied by the Japanese embassy and has a frontage of nearly 100 feet on Grosvenor gardens, an attractive little triangular park about which many prominent Londoners live. The Spanish embassy stands just across the park from Mr. Page's new chancery and the Belgian legation and several other legations are within two or three squares.

The old chancery had only 10 rooms, while the new one has forty rooms and is admirably adapted to the growing work of the American mission. When the house at 123 Victoria street was taken by the American mission it was regarded as very pretentious. And it was pretentious in contrast with the six large rooms the American minister used to have for his offices in Members Mansions, a square and one-half east of the house just vacated.

Robert T. Lincoln was the last representative of ministerial rank the United States sent to England. He was preceded by James Russell Lowell, E. J. Phelps, Charles Francis Adams, John Welsh and a number of other famous Americans who had quarters in Members Mansions.

While James Russell Lowell was occupying recently furnished offices in that building, the late J. Pierpont Morgan paid him a visit. The office floor was bare and the fixtures were so unpicturesque that the American millionaire commented on the poor equipment provided by the government.

"It is very bad," Mr. Lowell replied. "I'm sorry I haven't personal money which would enable me to fix things up." "I tell you that I want to do," Mr. Morgan suggested. "I have just bought some handsome rugs in Savoy and if it agreeable to you I should like to give one of them to the government for your office."

Mr. Lowell was much pleased with the suggestion and the banker sent the rug to the location in a few days. It was still in use on the floor of Mr. Page's office when he gave up the old chancery, but is too small for the larger office he will have in the new building.

Shortly after Mr. Morgan's call on Mr. Lowell, Mrs. Bonnyne, a prominent American woman whose daughter became Lady Decherhurst, was calling on the minister in the same office. She wanted to know what time it was and looked at the clock on the wall of the office.

"I am sorry," the poet said when he saw his visitor wanted to know the time. "But our government is too poor to buy me a clock, and I have to get along without one."

Mrs. Bonnyne was surprised to hear how poorly the United States provided for its foreign representatives and presented the chancery with a clock which is still in use.

In these days the legation had but one secretary and naval attaches and military attaches were not thought of until 1902 when the late Lieutenant French E. Chadwick, now Rear Admiral Chadwick, came to London as naval attaché. Major Clarence Post was the first military attaché.

The present embassy staff of three secretaries and many assistants necessary to handle the great volume of business in striking contrast to the limited personnel thirty-five years ago. In addition to the civilian staff, the naval and military attaches now have many officers assisting them and the added work entailed by the war relief movements requires many special assistants.

EXCELLENT FISHING

He had just returned from Lake Man-tou, and, of course, was telling his friends of his success at fishing. "Are there many fish up there?" asked one friend.

"Thousands of them," replied the angler.

"Will they bite easily?" asked another friend.

"Will they? Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait a hook."—Indianapolis News.

WHAT HE THOUGHT



The Quietly Dressed Man—No, sir; I never take advantage of anybody who is not ready to take advantage of some one else.
The Loud-Dressed Man—Shake; I'm a business-stealer myself.

Canada to Put 30,000 in Field

Canada to Put 30,000 in Field

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 15.—With 32,000 Canadian volunteers already landed in England and 8,000 under arms guarding strategic points in the Dominion, the government has decided to put 30,000 men into training in Canada and dispatch them to England in units of 10,000; the first 10,000 to be sent forward in December and immediately another 10,000 raised to take their places. Thus 20,000 men are continuously to be kept in training to be drawn upon in units of 10,000 as soon as equipped, during the continuance of hostilities.

In announcing the above Premier Borden to-night said:

"It is anticipated that the first force of 10,000 men will be despatched in December, and thereafter at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent forward as rapidly as they can be armed and equipped."

"Including the forces on garrison and outpost duty we shall thus have under arms or in training 30,000 men in Canada and until the end of the war or until the war office advises that further expeditionary forces are not needed, a steady stream of reinforcements will go forward from our shores to the seat of war."

"The government is informed by its military advisers that it would be impossible to supply arms, guns and equipment on a larger scale than that laid down in these proposals."

"Pending advice from the war office as to the composition of the second contingent which have not yet been received, infantry to the number of 16,000 or 20,000 will be immediately enlisted and the organization and training of infantry units will be proceeded with throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria."

"As soon as the expected instructions arrive from the war office, immediate arrangements will be made for enlisting such cavalry, artillery, engineers and administrative units as the war office may advise."

ARMY-NAVY PACT FORMALLY ANNOUNCED; 1914 GAME ASSURED

Washington, Oct. 20.—An agreement binding the West Point and Annapolis Academies to play an annual Army and Navy football game for two years, and specifying Franklin Field, Philadelphia, as the place for this season's contest and November 28 as the date, was formally announced to-night by Secretary Garrison of the war department and Lieutenant Commander Needham Jones of the navy.

Both officials declared that this action made the playing of this year's game a certainty.

As agreed upon, the plan stipulates that the two schools will choose the site for the games alternately, the Navy having the preference this year. The place is not to be north of New York or south of Washington. It also provides that when it is the Navy's turn to choose the site in 1916 everything possible shall be done to provide more commodious facilities than are now afforded at Franklin Field.

The final agreement followed a series of conflicting reports during the day which changed the prospects of an agreement every few hours.

FOREIGNERS IN COLLEGES.

China Is Second Only to Canada in Number of Students at Work Here.

There were 4,222 foreign students in attendance at colleges and universities in the United States in the year 1913, according to figures just compiled at the United States bureau of education, and reviewed in Science. This is an increase of 177 in two years. These students are not concentrated at the larger and better known institutions, as might be expected, but are distributed over 255 different colleges, universities and schools of technology. The number also includes only regular students of college or graduate grade; if students enrolled in preparatory departments, short-term courses, summer schools and independent professional schools were included, the total would be very much larger.

Canada has the largest representation—650 students. China and Japan are next behind—there were 594 Chinese students and 3,336 from Japan attending colleges in the United States in 1913. Of the other oriental or Asiatic peoples, India is represented by 162 students; Turkey by 143; Korea by 13; Persia by 25, and Siam by 12. Latin-American is strongly represented. Cuba sends 207; Costa Rica, 29; Guatemala, 15; Honduras, 12; Nicaragua, 15; Panama, 28, and Salvador, 19. Mexico heads the list with 223 students; from South America, Argentina sends 43 students; Brazil, 115; Bolivia, three; Chile, 12; Colombia, 51; Ecuador, 16; Paraguay, 20; Peru, 25; Uruguay, two, and Venezuela, seven.

Abundance of higher educational opportunities in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe has not prevented nearly 800 European students from coming to America to go to college. Great Britain and Ireland are represented by 232 students and Germany, herself the mecca of the studious, sends 121. Others, in order of numbers, are: Russia, 124; France, 45; Sweden, 41; Italy, 38; Austria-Hungary, 34; Switzerland, 29; Norway, 26; Greece, 22; Spain, 20; Netherlands, 19; Bulgaria, 15; Rumania, six; Belgium, four; Portugal, three; Montenegro, one. Even Australia and Africa have students at colleges in the United States. There are 50 students from New Zealand; Africa is represented by 15 from Egypt; two from Liberia, and 4 from South Africa. From American possessions 41 students come to college in the United States; 108 from Hawaii; 25 from Porto Rico, and 111 from the Philippine Islands.

Accounts of British government income and expenditure indicate that the war is now costing England \$7,000,000 weekly.

Canada's offer of a second expeditionary force of 20,000 has been accepted by the British government.

DARLING, FITTS AND DALE SPEAK AT WHITE RIVER

Senator Dillingham Unable to Speak on Account of Illness. Is Cheered When He Appears.

White River Junction, Oct. 20.—Five hundred persons gathered in the Gates opera house this evening to hear the issues of the senatorial and State campaign discussed by candidates and other prominent persons. Alfred E. Watson, Windsor county commissioner, presided and in introducing Senator Dillingham he said that the senator had been ill during the day and must not be expected to make a speech.

Senator Dillingham was greeted with a rousing cheer but said that he was in no physical condition to make a speech and therefore must be excused, even though he would like to discuss the issues of the campaign with his friends of Hartforddown.

Hale K. Darling in opening his remarks said that the election of Charles C. Gates of Franklin was assured. This remark brought forth loud applause. He referred to Mr. Prouty's candidacy on four tickets and said that while party bosses could select candidates they could not compel the rank and file to support them.

Clark C. Fitts referred briefly to Harold R. Howe's charges on increased State expenses, but his speech chiefly concerned the senatorial campaign. He praised Senator Dillingham's legislative record and his action in the national republican convention of 1908, when he advocated the reduction in the number of southern delegates and said that had his advice been followed it would have been of great benefit to the Republican party. Mr. Fitts then discussed at some length Mr. Prouty's reference to him as a representative of the interests and said that the interests he represented were those which were attempting to build up the industrial life of the State of Vermont and he quoted Mr. Prouty as saying in his speech at Barre that if he got to the Senate he would tear down the interests Mr. Fitts represented.

After H. Dale was the final speaker of the evening, the subject of his address being "The Responsibility of the Voter."

VERMONT'S APPLE CROP.

Supply Should Be Disposed of at Home So Far as Possible.

The following statement following the conditions affecting the marketing of this year's apple crop was issued by the committee on agriculture of Boston Chamber of Commerce. All Vermont apple growers who have apples for sale this fall may well heed the advice given in this letter to send to market only No. 1 fruit carefully packed.

The apple crop in Vermont is probably not more than 50 per cent. of a normal. Growers should carefully canvass the home market in our towns and cities for the purpose of working off as much fruit as possible among our own consumers.

St. Albans, Vt.

E. S. BRIGHAM,
State Commissioner of Agriculture,
THE APPLE CROP.

"We desire to call attention to the unusual situation which now exists with respect to apples."

"The apple crop for the year 1914 is one of the largest in the history of the industry."

"The outlet for apples, however, is this year smaller than usual. The export to Germany is absolutely shut off, and the sending of apples to England is very greatly curtailed. In former years, the demand for apples in European countries has influenced the price. In spite of the large crop and the restricted outlet, approximately the same prices as last year—prices do not seem justified by the low prices for which wholesalers are compelled to sell the apples, and the comparatively small amount realized by the apple grower."

"The retail dealer can now buy No. 1 apples in Boston from \$1.25 to \$2.25 a barrel. We mean No. 1 apples, as defined by the United States and Maine laws."

"There are at least ten pecks of saleable apples in a barrel, and it would seem that by selling them to the consumer at 25c a peck, he would realize a good, reasonable profit. At this price the domestic demand for apples ought to increase greatly—perhaps even enough to offset the decreased foreign demand resulting from the war."

"Apples costing the retail dealer \$2.00 a barrel means only a small return to the producer, for there are certain fixed charges which must be met in connection with marketing the apples."

"The cost of picking is from 15c to 25c and the cost of the barrel itself from 35c to 40c; the cost of packing is about 25c or 30c; delivery to the car would on the average cost about 10c; the freight to Boston will average about 25c; the wholesaler's commission about 20c; the cost of cartage about 5c, and the jobber's profit about 25c. It may therefore be seen that the return to the producers for No. 1 apples, at present prices, is less than 25c per barrel. This return is much lower than usual, and ought to make it plain to the producer that he cannot afford to pack other than No. 1 apples."

"If the net return to the producer for the best fruit is so small, it must be evident that the amount which he would realize after the fixed charges of picking, packing, shipping and distributing apples are paid would on any grade except the best be too small to recompense him for his labor."

To sum up:
"The retailer can without injury to himself lower his price, and while he may seem at first glance to lose something in large profits he will more than make up for this seeming loss by reasonable profits on total increased sales."

"The grower must reconcile himself to marketing only his best grade fruit and disposing of the remainder by other methods, and taking the price he can get for the best grade."

On the basis of the foregoing statement of facts and conclusions drawn therefrom, the committee respectfully recommends that:

Burlington Savings Bank

Incorporated 1847.
Total Assets - \$16,303,821.80
4 per Cent. Compound Interest

Do not wait to accumulate large amounts, but whenever you have a small sum deposit it. Deposits received from \$1.00 to \$3,000.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.
C. P. Smith, President.
F. W. Perry, Vice-president.
E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer.

Up-to-date Banking Facilities
We are prepared to offer the very best facilities for the handling of all business entrusted to us in any of the following departments:

Commercial Accounts, Savings Accounts, Execution of Trusts, Investments.

The Burlington Trust Company,
City Hall Square—North.

SAFETY FIRST.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK, 11 Winooski Block, Winooski, Vt.

Interest at 4 1/2 per cent. paid depositors July 1st, 1914.

No loss sustained on any investment made in the past 35 years.

Over \$1,960,000.00 of Deposits.

Surplus \$2,180,000.00 of Assets.

Knowledge of safe investments gained by 45 years of experience.

In choosing a place for your money, consider safety first, last and all the time.

Vermont (Mutual) Savings Banks have no stockholders.

The Surplus belongs to the depositors.

Deposit your money by Nov. 5th and receive interest from Nov. 1st.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
BURLINGTON, VT.

WHEN OPPORTUNITY CALLS

will you be able to grasp what it has to offer you? If it were required that you have a sum of money in order to obtain the coveted offering—would you have to let the opportunity pass by for lack of capital? When our opportunity call, be ready for it.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID

Points about Checks

Many prudent business men make it a point to deposit every cent of their receipts, and then withdraw enough cash for their small current bills, paying all bills of any size upon separate checks.

By doing this, they have in their pass books a complete record of all receipts, and on the stubs of their check book a complete record of all money paid out.

We invite you to adopt this plan with our bank.

Howard National Bank

Success Is Not an Accident

The men who have become rich were careful with the dimes and dollars. You always find such men are bank depositors. Saving \$3 a week at our guaranteed rate of 4 per cent. compound interest will make you independent.

City Trust Company, Burlington

Offices with Howard National Bank.

therefrom, the committee respectfully recommends that:

"The growers pick and handle the fruit in such condition as to insure it against deterioration and pack only No. 1 fruit for shipment to the markets. All inferior grades thus being eliminated from the green fruit markets and diverted as far as possible to the elder mills, canneries and evaporators or fed to stock. A supply of consistently good fruit will tend to stimulate the demand for the commodity, while the policy of limiting shipment to the best grade will tend to enable the distributor to pay the grower a reasonable price for the product."

GEORGE H. ELLIS,
Acting Chairman,

HENRY D. FORBES,
E. W. J. HEARTY,
RICHARD HITTINGER,
JESSE B. HURBARD,

of the Committee on Agriculture.

ALFRED W. OTIS,
Acting Chairman,

EDWIN R. LOID,
of the Committee on Fruit.

Boston Chamber of Commerce.

NEW JERSEY MINISTER'S PLAN.

(From the Newark News.)

The new enterprise for which Rev. Henry E. Jackson has received his pastoral in Upper Mantoloking promises a larger development of the relations of the people of America and China. Mr. Jackson is to be sent to the cultivated and educated Chinese both to teach and to learn, carrying to them an interpretation of America's intelligent understanding of Christianity and learning from them China's intelligent religious beliefs.

Our religious leaders are steadily advancing upon the fundamentals of religious thought, stripping their creeds and dogmas of their nonessentials and laying hold of the kernel within the husk. They are concentrating upon the essentials of